

# WRAY TAYLOR WANTED

(From Thursday's daily.)

Bound on a search which will take him half around the world if necessary, a special representative of the police department left in the Alameda yesterday to find and bring back to Honolulu Wray Taylor, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Secretary of the Board of Immigration, and incumbent of other positions of trust and influence in the Kingdom, Republic and Territory. The warrant for his arrest charges him with the embezzlement of \$500.

For more than two weeks the examination of the accounts of Taylor has been going on, the work being done under the greatest difficulties, owing to the absence or illness of so many of the force of the Auditor's office, and the involved condition of the accounts of the missing man. The shortage was finally located in the Chinese fund, which has once before furnished the cause for a flight, and consists of the amount drawn from the First National Bank on one check. The clue was furnished by the stub, and investigation of the affair seems to leave no ground for belief that the money, or any part of it, was used for the purpose for which ostensibly it was drawn.

The whereabouts of Taylor at the present time are in question. He left San Francisco some ten days or two weeks ago, and though the Chief of Police of San Francisco was able to locate him once, in the East, the trail was lost, and now it is a question whether or not he will be easily found and returned to answer to the complaint, which has been sworn out against him. It is rumored that he was located in New York, though on that point the police officials are quiet, preferring to keep dark his last known address until there has been some definite news as to his capture or his relocation. The police of San Francisco are hard at work, using their connections in the East to assist the department here, and it seems certain that if Taylor can be traced he will be found, even if he tries to put another ocean between him and the court before which he is to appear.

The taking of the sum of money with which Taylor is charged was accomplished by reason of the system of carrying on the business of returning the Chinese, who under the old system deposited a portion of their savings in the Postal Bank, to pay their return passages. When the organic act was away with the Board of Immigration, its business was still carried on and the hundreds or thousands of accounts with Chinese were kept intact, the money being drawn from the amount provided for the payment of Savings Bank deposits, and placed in the National Depository to the credit of the Board of Immigration. It was from this sum that the money used by the Government during the shortage in the Treasury was drawn, and something more than \$10,000 was left in the Bank. From this money was checked out by Wray Taylor whenever there were a number of Chinese to be returned. On the check book stub the names of the individuals and the amounts drawn were noted, so that in connection with the list of the deposits this furnished a complete check against duplicate payments, though there was no system under which the accounts of each Chinese were kept and closed on his departure.

The checks were found to be correct up to December 24, 1902, when the stub showed only the number of the check and the amount. The check was found and is as follows:

No. 99.  
Honolulu, Hawaii, December 24, 1902.  
First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu: pay to self or order, eight hundred and fifty (\$850) dollars. Signed, Board of Immigration, per (signed) Wray Taylor, Secretary.

On the face of the check was endorsed "Nippon Maru," as well as the bank's stamp showing the check was paid on the day it was drawn. The back of the check bore the endorsement of Wray Taylor. Investigation seemed to show that nothing in the ordinary course of the office had been done with the money, and there were no entries anywhere which would show that the cash had been used for specific passage payments.

Immediately the search for Taylor began. The police of San Francisco took it up and located the man in the East. He was ordered arrested, and consequently the police here are still in doubt if he has been found. The orders were such, however, that if he is located he will at once be taken and held to await extradition. As soon as the shortage was located Colonel Fisher, the Auditor, went before Judge De Bolt and swore to a complaint, of which the following is the substance:

"That one Wray Taylor, being Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, of the Territory of Hawaii, and being custodian of certain moneys which the Government holds as trustee for various Chinese immigrants, and known as the Chinese Immigration fund, entrusted by said government with the care, custody and control of said moneys, did, on the 24th day of December, 1902, take certain moneys from said fund, to-wit: the sum of \$850, which the government of the Territory of Hawaii held as trustee, and did then and there willfully, feloniously, and fraudulently convert the said money to his own use and benefit."

On the same day, March 10, Judge De Bolt issued the warrant for the arrest of Taylor and return was made by the police department that he could not be found, and immediately the Attorney General's office began to get out papers for extradition, which must be accomplished through the State Department at Washington. It was decided to send an attorney as the special agent on the business, and consequently Alexander Lindsay was chosen and specially commissioned for the journey, and he will proceed to Washington as speedily as

possible for the purpose of carrying out the mission.

In the event of news being received that Taylor has left the United States he will be followed and brought back if possible, and for this purpose the police of the United States have already been notified to take up the search, which without doubt has already been done. Taylor left Honolulu in the Korea of January 3, in the same ship which carried back many of the experts who had been connected with the cable laying. If he is caught quickly, the credit will be due mainly to the presence of cable communication with the Coast.

## HILO BOARDING SCHOOL.

Needs of the Institution—Aid Asked by Trustees.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Hilo Boarding School it was decided to indefinitely postpone the introduction of co-education. This action was due to the financial depression at this time prevalent in the Islands. But the new building for the boys was not given up. In fact, every effort is being made to increase the funds sufficient to begin this new work.

Through the kindness of many of the Island people the sum subscribed toward this purpose amounts to over twenty thousand dollars. The new building is estimated to cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. The furnishings and other expenses incident to the change will bring the cost of the proposed improvements up to about thirty thousand dollars.

Besides this, there should be an additional amount raised to be placed on the endowment fund, the income from which present fund not being sufficient to meet the running expenses of the school. The attendance is steadily increasing. Hence, larger accommodations are needed. With this in mind, the new building has been planned to accommodate a larger number of pupils.

Preliminary work has already been done on the grounds preparatory to building. The old building has been removed to a position in the rear of the former location to give room for the new building. In its new location the old building will continue to be used for class room work until the new building is completed, after which it will be used for shop purposes in connection with the industrial department of the school.

An undertaking of this kind is a benefit to the town, in fact, the whole Island, and should be aided by everyone in so far as they are able. The school is open to all nationalities; the tuition is free, only a nominal charge of \$25 per year being made to cover the cost of the boarding department, this being possible because much of the food consumed is raised on the school farm. The boys receive practical instruction, not only in the school room, but in the industrial lines, constructive repair work being done in the shops in carpentry, wood turning, blacksmithing, and machine shop, besides work in printing, all under the supervision of competent instructors. Practical and theoretical farming also hold an important place in the school curriculum. Thus a boy receives a practical, all-round, training in this school.

Owing to the advantages received through the manual training department, boys of all ages are attracted to the boarding schools. In the government schools a very small percentage of boys are found above the school age, namely 14 years. While, as a matter of fact, the majority of boys at the Hilo Boarding School at present are over 14 years of age. Not a few are men grown, who have left their positions on plantations, in stores, etc., to better equip themselves. Hence the value of just such a school as the Hilo Boarding School. What is needed is better accommodations and a more complete outfit. Many have already contributed to this worthy object, but more assistance is needed. Now is the time to lend a helping hand to a worthy object. —Hawaii Herald.

## MORTUARY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

There were eighty-one deaths during the month of February in Honolulu, and forty of them were of Hawaiians. The remaining deaths were divided as to nationality as follows: Chinese, nine; Portuguese, eight; Japanese, seven; American, five; and other nationalities, two.

Of the number, fifty were males and thirty-one females. During the month only nineteen marriages were reported, and there were forty-six births.

There was the usual large percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis, thirteen being the total number reported. The summary of causes of death is as follows: Febrile, 4; Diarrheal, 5; diphtheria, 3; constitutional, 17; developmental, 5; nervous, 13; circulatory, 3; respiratory, 15; digestive, 10; urinary, 3; osseous and integumentary, 2; and accident and violence, 1.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The transfer of six hundred acres of land on Maui from Hamao Plantation to the Hana Plantation has been approved by the Executive Council and Land Commissioner Boyd will make the necessary transfer.

# FREAK BILLS IN LOWER HOUSE CAUSE UPROAR

## Adjournment Was Taken on the Serving of the Notices.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the Fire Claims appropriation bill passed and the emergency measure advanced, the House may be said to have done some good work yesterday, but at the end all was spoiled by an attack of banderlogitis, which seemed to have a well defined center, making it impossible for Vida to think coherently, and instigating the introduction of measures which would have disgraced even the Home Rule session.

The House was early at work and seemed to have recovered from its first indisposition and to be well able to do all that it is here for, in short time and without friction. The Senate bills sent down were quickly passed through first reading, in the list being some measures of importance. There was little done in the way of resolutions, for the members seem to have knowledge that they are loading up the appropriation measure beyond hope of recovery.

From the Finance committee came a report approving of the emergency appropriation measure, and adding several items to the bill. The measure passed second reading, and now becomes the order of the day in the House for today. The afternoon was given over to small matters but the outbreak of Vida was sufficient to cause a breaking up in disgust.

The Senate took up much of its time in considering the fishery bills. While admitting that there is something necessary, the Hawaiian members are not able to get into line with the bills believing that there will be undue hardship to the Hawaiians, while they favor the act providing for a commissioner of fisheries. The most of the session was taken up with the discussion of the appropriation bill.

## IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate sent to the House several bills which had been passed by the upper body, and these were the first business, after the reading of the journal, yesterday morning. The bills were read by title and passed the first time. The measures are as follows:

The emergency appropriation bill; on felonious branding of cattle; relating to malicious injury; relating to embezzlement; to amend section 1426 of the civil code; to repeal laws relating to the desertion of married persons; to encourage cultivation of pineapples and castor oil; relating to burglary; relating to industrial schools, and to guardians and wards.

Nakaleka presented a petition from the leper settlement praying that Dr. Goto be secured as resident physician there.

## EMERGENCY BILL ADVANCED.

Chairman Harris, from the finance committee, reported favorably the emergency appropriation bill, with certain amendments. The fire claims appropriation was stricken out, and the following amendments were added to the bill as originally drawn: For widening and straightening the Waialeale road to the crest of Kaimuki hill, \$13,000; for repairs Lualaba road, from Lunaillo street to Pauoa road, \$7,000; for expenses September term of court, Lihue, \$992.60; civil and criminal incidents, Attorney General's Department, \$1,200. The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Chillingworth suggested that the Speaker appoint a committee of conference to consider county bill amendments in conjunction with the Senate. The Speaker said the time had not come, but a motion to that effect would be entertained at any time.

## TO LOOK AFTER CAMP.

Vida presented a resolution setting forth that as the government had constructed buildings on the Bishop estate ground at Palama Kai, which are conveniently arranged for workmen's homes, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate and recommend disposition of the buildings. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Vida, Randall and Kuphea.

Nakaleka introduced his bill relating to larceny, reducing the penalty from two years to one year.

Andrade gave notice that he would introduce bills relating to attachment and garnishment; and to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs. The bills were read and passed the first time.

## MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Kellinoff gave notice that he would introduce a bill repealing chapter 94 of the penal laws of 1897.

Harris presented his bill to govern the use of steam boilers.

Vida presented his measure to permit the playing of baseball on Sunday with recreation grounds.

Kumalae introduced his measure for the appropriation of \$7,500 for a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani, which passed first reading.

Chillingworth presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a conference committee by the Speaker, which was adopted.

Kuphea gave notice that he would introduce bills allowing licenses to any person or corporation to carry on certain lines of business; to amend paragraph 2 of section 962 of the penal laws, FOR EXAMINATION OF LEPROSERS.

Olli gave notice that he would present bills for the suppression of vice, immorality, and lewd practices; and to repeal sections 856 to 863 of the penal laws; to erect a bacteriological laboratory at Kailhi reeling station, and to create and establish the office of Leprologist and Bacteriologist for the examination of lepers; providing for the control of the government sewerage system.

Pulua introduced the bills of which he had given notice, as follows: Providing a penalty for disturbers of the peace and others; to prohibit gambling.

## BAND AND ISLAND BOATS.

Kanitho, who had been squelched by the Speaker once or twice, got to the front with a resolution providing that the band, instead of serenading only foreign steamers, should serenade the Kinau, Claudine, Mauna Loa and Hall. Kanitho explained that the taxpayers wanted to hear the band. Aylett supported this, but Kealawa suggested that it would be better if the band gave a promenade concert down the street.

Speaker Beckley explained that his vote was necessary to carry the band appropriation for the band last session, and he voted with the understanding that the band would go to the leper settlement. The band never went, but within the past few days the bandmaster had inquired as to what was the proper season to visit Molokai before the close of the biennial period. The resolution was then passed.

## BOARD OF HEALTH MONEY.

Kuphea presented a resolution calling for a statement of expenses of the Board of Health, with a list of all employees, within five days, which passed. Kealawa introduced a bill, as follows: "To amend sections 260 and 261 and to repeal section 264 of the civil laws, relating to the Oiaa reservation. Kanitho got in a resolution asking for \$15,000 for the ex-Queen, which went to the public expenditures committee.

Kalana introduced a resolution to compel a new light being placed at the Judiciary building, but the House took up the order of the day.

Senate Bill No. 6, to provide for fire claims payments and bond issue, was then brought up on third reading. The roll call showed 22 ayes to 7 noes, the negative votes being Kanitho, Kealawa, Kou, Olli, Pulua, Purdy and Paele. This bill now goes to the Governor.

House Bill No. 11, to provide for an agricultural college and model farm at Oiaa, was then called up, but the noon recess was then taken.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of the agricultural college bill was resumed at the afternoon session. Kuphea's motion that the bill pass was lost, and Andrade's motion to refer the bill to the committee on education carried.

Action on House Bill No. 12, making an appropriation of \$2,000 for stamps for lepers was deferred, to be taken up with the appropriation bill, on motion of Knudsen.

Bill No. 2, relating to the election of corporation trustees, was considered in committee of the whole on motion of Andrade. An amendment by Harris, striking out "five" and inserting "fifteen," so as to compel stockholders to make transfers of stock fifteen days prior to annual meetings, was adopted.

Harris proposed an amendment allowing the vote to be by ballot if requested by a majority of the stockholders, which was opposed by Long and Chillingworth and lost. Andrade moved an amendment separating the clause repealing all conflicting laws from the enacting clause, which carried.

The bill was favorably reported from the committee of the whole and passed unanimously.

The bill provides that only stockholders can hold proxies, one clause reading:

"Every person acting therein, in person or by proxy or representative, must be a member thereof or a bona fide stockholder, having stock thereof in his own name on the stock books of the corporation at least fifteen days prior to the election."

House Bill No. 78, providing for the amendment of section 8 of act 9 of the session laws of 1901, relating to the exemption of the wages of laborers and persons working for wages from attachment, execution, distress, and forced sale, was given its second reading.

## LAST OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS.

Kellinoff, under suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution referring to the death of Prince Kunuikoa, and declaring that the House should arrange that the hall of the House should be used on Sunday, March 15, as a room in which the body of the Prince might lie in state.

Kumalae wished to know who would bear the expense.

Aylett wished to amend the Kellinoff resolution to the effect that the Speaker should order the members of the House to attend the funeral in a body. He thought the House should not give up its quarters for the body to lie in state therein, as that would entail considerable expense. He said that the House had started its session on a basis of economy. He did not know why they should change now. It would cost quite a sum to move the desks from the House and bring them back again just for that occasion. Respect should be shown for the late Prince, but he considered the House would be doing this sufficiently by attending the funeral in a body.

Wright said that as the last of the Kamehamehas, the Prince's remains should be treated with every respect. He declared that in the days of the monarchy the Executive building was the palace of the Kamehamehas, and that as the last of those princes was now dead he ought to be buried from that palace.

Vida offered an amendment to the effect that the government further render all the assistance in its power in the burial of the Prince.

Harris wished to move an amendment to the Aylett amendment, using the word "request" instead of "order," as he declared Mr. Aylett had become used to the word "order" through his connection with the military committee.

Kumalae moved that the whole question go over until today, and this was carried.

## THAT HACKFELD WHARF.

Representative Lewis introduced a resolution calling for an appointment of a select committee to inquire into the building of the Hackfeld wharf, declaring that there was a proposition before the House to appropriate \$108,000 for the building of the wharf, and the building of it was not legal, and the contract for the work had not been let out by advertisement. On motion of Harris, seconded by Kumalae, the resolution was deferred until action should be taken on the Governor's message, as the latter contained a reference to the building of the wharf.

Representative Wright asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a court house and jail for the district of North Kona.

House bills 78, 86, 89, 91 were given their second readings and referred to the Judiciary committee.

In response to a request from the House, a letter from the Chief Justice was read, giving a list of the district magistrates, the time of their appointment and the time when their terms shall expire.

Senate bills 32, 72, and 56 were passed their first readings by the House.

## TO STOP NOISE OF CATS.

At this point the clerk started reading a notice of intention to introduce certain bills. They were: "An act to prohibit cats making a noise at night"; "An act to license the sale of liquors in churches" certain acts to increase immorality.

The House was, by this time, in an uproar. Members declared the affair out of order. Harris protested, declaring this piece of legislation to be throwing odium on the House. The clerk stopped reading the document and handed it to the Speaker, who said it would have to be read as a member had handed it up, but that it remained for the House to dispose of it. Someone made a motion to adjourn, and this was quickly carried. Members thronged to the Speaker's desk to inspect the freak notice of bills, and it was found that Vida's name was signed as the introducer, but it was stated that it was not in his handwriting.

## IN THE SENATE.

There was barely a quorum when the Senate convened yesterday, and but little business was transacted.

## NEW BILLS.

Senator Achi gave notice of bills amending the law relating to adoptions, and relating to garnishment.

## BEER BILL PASSED.

The bill fixing the malt beer license at \$250 passed finally, with an amendment by Achi changing the limits so that a saloon may be located within 150 feet of a church or school, instead of 450 feet, as in the bill formerly. The nine members voting for the bill were Achi, Paris, J. T. Brown, Kalauokalani, Kaohi, Kalua, Wilcox, Isenberg, and McCandless, the remaining Senators being absent.

## FISH BILL DISCUSSED.

The bill for the protection of fish aroused lots of opposition from the native members on its third reading. Senator Kalauokalani objected to the bill, saying it would cut off native Hawaiians from several small fish, and Kaohi wanted the bill killed because the natives used the little fish for bait.

Sensors Isenberg and Brown defended the bill, saying that unless it was passed the Japs and Chinese would kill all the fish. Senator Isenberg said that he was willing to have action deferred if the native members objected, and Senator Baldwin moved a postponement, as he said he did not wish for a measure which was oppressive to Hawaiians. Consideration was postponed for a week.

The bill amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates passed its third reading by unanimous vote.

The act amending the law relating to the appointment of a fish commissioner also went over for a week.

The bill relating to a Territorial insane asylum was deferred until the passage of the county bill. An amendment was offered giving the Legislature power to fix the site instead of the Board of Health.

The bill amending the law to give Justice of the Supreme Court sole power to admit attorneys to practice went over for one week on motion of Senator J. T. Brown.

The six months' appropriation bill was taken up on second reading and gone over section by section, though the work was but half completed when adjournment was taken for the day.

Several amendments to the bill passed. One by Woods provided for two veterinary surgeons instead of one, the salary for each to be \$300 for the half year. One of the men must be located on Hawaii. Another amendment by Achi provided for two poundmasters instead of one, the extra man to be located on the other side of the Island.

# KOHALA AND HILO PLANS

(From Thursday's daily.)

All negotiations were declared off yesterday in the matter of the proposed contract between the stockholders of the Kohala and Hilo Railroad and Wilson, Lyon & Co., of San Francisco, looking to the immediate construction by the latter of the line. President Gehr, of the road, gave as the reason for the laying aside of the proposition that certain other matters looking to the same end were not yet settled.

The stockholders of the company looked into the matter thoroughly and at the meeting yesterday morning came to the decision that it would not take up the proposal at this time. The tentative contract which had been considered at previous meetings was therefore laid over, and it is not believed will be renewed. The determination was reached by the representatives of the majority of the stock here, and it is now understood that Philip Peck will now push his negotiations for the securing of the cash for the building of the line.

The proposal of the contractors who own the Kona-Kau road was one based on the construction and financing of the road as well. They were to commence work within sixty days after the contract was signed, and were to receive nothing until ten miles of the line was built, equipped and running. Payments for building were to be on the completion of ten-mile lengths built. For the first thirty miles to be constructed, the payment was to be in bonds at the rate of \$50,000 a mile, and the last thirty miles was to be at the rate of \$40,000 a mile. This would be at the rate of \$45,000 a mile for the entire system of the road, the line to be constructed, equipped and placed in running order.

The contract, as well, called for the pooling of a control of the stock, practically in such shape as to give the contractors the management of the road for three years, so that there would be guaranteed a continuance of the management under which the profit was initiated. The operation of the road up to the limit of time was to be under the charge of the contractors, and their only pay was to be the \$2,700,000 of the bonds, thus giving the road over to the company at the end of the three years' period in running order and equipped.

Mr. Wilson, of the contracting company, said last evening that the only hitch in the agreements seemed to be the demand on the part of the company for a bond of \$250,000, in addition to the building of ten miles of road before any payment was to be made. This, in the opinion of the San Francisco men, was excessive. They held that the construction of the ten miles of road would mean an expenditure of more than the bonds then to be paid, \$500,000, as the equipment was expensive and would mean almost as much as to equip the entire line of road. It was for this reason that it would be only business that the control would be assured in their hands until the work was done.

In addition to this proposition, the contracting firm made an offer to construct the line on a cash basis, but the representatives of the company were not ready to accept the offered contract, and there the matter now rests. It is the belief of local business men, who have agreed to take up some of the bonds, that the offer to finance the line at this time was the most valuable portion of the contract offered.

The following correction of the wording of the announcement of the negotiations was received yesterday:

Honolulu, March 11, 1903.  
Editor Advertiser: The article in today's Advertiser to the effect that negotiations were on or pending for Wilson, Lyon & Co., or their representatives, to acquire the franchise or right of way of the Kohala and Hilo Railway Company is misleading. No such negotiations were had, and if they had been proposed would not be entertained by the Kohala and Hilo Railway Company.

The proposition made by the gentlemen representing Wilson, Lyon & Co. was one of construction, which has not been accepted. Sincerely,

J. W. JONES,  
Auditor Kohala and Hilo Railway Company.

## KUMALAE BOOM HAS ARRIVED

It is a little early for booms for the Senate for the election of two years to come, yet that of Jonah Kumalae may be said to have arrived. The belief that no one can defeat him has been expressed more than once during the past few days by several of the observant Home Rulers, who declare that the member from the Fourth District has gained great popularity with the Hawaiians.

One of the matters which have served to boost the member into such a degree of popular favor, is the flag bill, which makes the Hawaiian standard the "Flag of Hawaii, on Land and Sea." This has been received by the Hawaiians as a touching tribute, and one of the leaders of the Home Rulers in the campaign just passed, said yesterday:

"I hear on every side a great deal of talk that there should be a man like Kumalae in the Senate. He has shown his devotion to the people and would make a fitting representative in the upper house. I do not believe, if he is compelled to run independent, by failing to secure the nomination of either the Republican or Home Rule parties, that he can be beaten for election."

There was one queer error in the original bill, which read, "surveyors, draughtsmen, Chinamen, etc." for the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. A laugh followed the reading of the item, which Senator Brown explained must mean "chairmen."

The Senate adjourned at noon for the day, in order to allow the afternoon for committee work.